

## The Indiana Journal.

Since our article was written, in reference to the presentation of the flags of the Indiana Regiments to the State, which took place on Saturday last, we have opened the Indiana Journal of yesterday, expecting to see some account of the ceremonies, inasmuch as three prominent whigs took a conspicuous part; but we looked in vain, either in the editorial or reported proceedings of that paper, for even a passing notice of an event, which created such a thrilling interest on the part of the crowd of ladies and gentlemen that were present. Last spring and summer, previous to Corwin's speech in the Senate of the United States, that print, it will be recollected, in order to operate on the State elections, week after week was out in the praise of General Taylor and our brave volunteers—but, since that period, a blighting mildew has fallen upon its pretended patriotism. As soon as that story speech made its appearance it was immediately asserted, in that print, as a fixed fact, that Corwin would be the next President, and every effort has been since used to bring odium upon the war. It now refuses even to give a passing notice of the presentation of flags, in which three out of the four that took a part in the ceremonies were whigs, one of them, Davis of Floyd, who has heretofore been the right hand man of the editor of the Journal. Mr. Porter, the whig Speaker of the House, also took a part, and it may be the intention of the Journal to punish him for beating, with the assistance of the democrats, their Corwin friend Meredith for Speaker. We do not wonder at their failing to notice the patriotic speech of Captain Sullivan, because they hate Oliver H. Smith too much to bring his son-in-law into notice.

P. S. Since the above was written, the speeches have appeared in the Journal, but not one word in their favor. The people will soon learn where whiggy stands.

☞ The Small Pox is prevailing again at Indianapolis. Over 20 cases are reported, some of them very dangerous; also one death. The papers as usual do not say anything about it.—South Bend Valley Register.

This is about the usual style of the notices which we find in our exchanges. That the editor of the Register has been mis-informed, we do not doubt. That the State Sentinel, as one of "the papers" alluded to, will give early and correct intelligence on the subject, border Colfax should not have doubted. And as the latest intelligence on the subject may not only be interesting to him, but to the people at large, we will state, that the "official" bulletin of the Board of Health, (published in bills and stuck up in the streets, for the reason, perhaps, that the information is of no importance beyond the limits of the city corporation,) states that "no new cases have occurred." There are, so far as we can learn, but five cases in town, and they are all on the mend; and we have heard of no new ones for the last week. It is the general belief that the disease will soon disappear from among us.

## Hon. Edmund Burke.

We see it stated that the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, the Commissioners of Patents, is now actively engaged in preparing his annual report for publication. We hazard the opinion, in advance, that it will be the most interesting document that ever emanated from the Patent Office. That department affords a fine opportunity for the Commissioner to display his taste and education: from our knowledge of Mr. Burke, we do not doubt that he will present to the public a report far surpassing those of his predecessors. As a writer, Mr. Burke has few equals, and no superiors in the country. He is an original thinker, yields a bold and vigorous pen. Having the advantage of a fine classical education, and at the same time, blessed with a large stock of good sense and a lively imagination, he has power of imparting life and interest to subjects usually dry and uninteresting.

The celebrated essays on the subject of the Tariff, which appeared in the Washington Union, a couple of years since, signed "BONDLEEVY," were written by EDMUND BURKE. Those essays were re-published in the leading democratic papers throughout the country, and were extensively read and admired by all. The doctrine of special protection was exposed, in a clear and forcible manner, and innumerable facts and figures were presented by the writer, to prove that that darling idol of federalism, was unjust and oppressive in the extreme. Those essays did more, towards expounding the doctrine of protection, than any other publications issued from the public press; and henceforward such a system may be regarded as an "obsolete idea."

A little over a year ago a pamphlet of sixteen pages appeared in the form of an Extra to the New Hampshire Patriot, entitled:—"The Causes and Justice of the Mexican War—containing 90 instances of Wanton Murder, Robbery, Aggressions and Outrages by the Mexican Authorities upon the persons and property of American citizens." COMPILED FROM PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. It is only known to a few persons, that to Mr. BURKE belongs the credit of this powerful production. The facts set forth in this pamphlet, have never been answered or denied by the Mexican authorities, or their allies and friends, the federal party, of this country. The truth is, they are of public record; and cannot be gainsaid. Each one of the ninety-five outrages, was, of itself, a just cause of war on the part of the United States. The man who shall peruse the overwhelming facts set forth in this pamphlet, and then takes sides with Mexico, is worse than a traitor to his country.

The democratic party of the United States, may well feel proud of so distinguished a champion as the Hon. EDMUND BURKE. Such men build up a party, and place it upon an enduring foundation. We entertain the hope that the day is not far distant when Mr. BURKE will occupy the highest position, and be the gift of the American people. He deserves much from the democracy of the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Indiana University—Law Department.

At a meeting of the law students of the Indiana University, held on the 10th day of February 1848, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we regard the law department of the Indiana University as an honor to the institution, and that in our opinion young men of this state desiring to enter the legal profession need not resort elsewhere to gain the highest advantages of legal instruction.

Resolved, That in the election of the Hon. William T. Otto as a professor, the University has acquired the services of an accomplished gentleman and scholar; and the law department an instructor who is a worthy associate of the Hon. David McDonald by whose distinguished abilities the department has hitherto been conducted.

Resolved, That while we sympathize with Judge Otto in his severe affliction under which he has labored during a part of the session, we were also to regret our loss in his absence as an instructor.

Resolved, That Judges Otto and McDonald be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to the offices of the Indiana Tribune, Indiana State Sentinel, and Indiana State Journal for publication.

D. M. C. LANE, Pres.

C. A. DARNALL, Sec.

RECEIVED IT.—The Virginia Senate have laid upon the table the proposition passed by the House, to receive Virginia's portion of the proceeds sales of the public lands.

☞ The person who took a light drab shawl of Thibet wool, in exchange for another, at a party at Mr. Quarles's, a few nights since, is requested to return it and get their own.

☞ Be sure to read the "Sanitary" provisions of the corporation ordinance. What do our friends abroad think of the wisdom of our city fathers?

☞ The lady who lost the green veil last Sunday, can obtain the same by applying at this office.

## Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

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## Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1848.

The House in Committee of the Whole to-day, has had under consideration the Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones. This was the first Senate bill of the session, introduced by Mr. Hannegan, and passed in that body on the same day: and it is an exact copy of the bill of the same title which, after being two weeks before Congress, was passed on the last day of the last session, and only failed to become a law through the want of the form of signing by the President. It was lost from among the bills taken from the Senate to the Vice President's room, where the President was affixing his signature, and was not recovered till after the hour which closed the session, and also the President's authority to sign. Instead of being considered now as having passed through the several stages of its passage, a debate upon its merits has taken again the widest range, under the lead of Mr. Starkweather, of New York, and Mr. Root, of Ohio. But Mr. Holmes, of S. C., stood up and spoke an hour for the claimants; and he was sustained by Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., in such terms of force and fairness as to sweep away all the grounds of cavil.

The bill provides for the payment to the heirs of Commodore Jones, and of the American officers and seamen under his command, (share in the prize vessels of which they were robbed by the Danish Government,) the sum of upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred dollars—the portion belonging to the heirs of the Commodore being about twenty-four thousand dollars. This is the original estimate of the value of the prizes, without interest.

It was contended by those who opposed the bill that, because the Commodore, in his lifetime, had consented to receive for the robbery of the Danish Government, an annuity of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, he had thus taken the case out of the hands of this Government, which was made responsible, by the fact that these prize vessels were run into the power of the Government of Denmark, by direction of Dr. Franklin, who was at Paris at the time, in the capacity of Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

On the part of the claimants in the bill, it was contended that the United States, by the treaty with Denmark, made through Mr. Wheaton, in 1830, assumed the payment of this claim; and the mere fact that the Government of Denmark had agreed to pay the annuity to the Commodore, could only be taken as evidence of the justice of the claim.

This opposition and procrastination (for it can amount to nothing else) in the House, is characterized here as a new sort of veto—"a drop-veto," it is called: and certainly (if it succeed) it will prove a drop-gate to the suffering claimants.

I enclose the President's communication of yesterday, in answer to Mr. Bots's resolution of the 7th instant, calling for all or any proposition or propositions for peace received from the Mexican authorities, and not heretofore communicated to Congress. This puts the finish to all rumors of peace propositions, manufactured by the letter-writers here: and that other rumor of the N. Y. Herald, that Mr. Clay and the opposers of the war have instigated Gen. Scott to treat for peace with Mexico, under their pledge that, though his treaty might not be approved by the President, it should nevertheless be respected by Congress, is also equally without foundation. This rumor is not only false, but it is impossible: because it would make civil war in the army, and effect nothing more, at last, than could be more prudently effected by the rascally proposition to withhold the army supplies.

I have little doubt of peace before the close of the year; and it may be effected through the intervention of the British Consul, Mr. McIntosh; but the basis and manner of the 7th instant, I trust, herewith, a report from the Secretary of State.

No communication has been received from Mexico containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or Commissioners, for a treaty of peace, except the "counter project," presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioners of the United States, on the 6th of September last—a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, I communicated to the Senate last week, in the 21st inst. A copy of my communication to the Senate, embracing this "project," is herewith communicated.

JAMES K. POLK.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1848.

CONGRESS.—The present whig Congress has now been some ten weeks in session. The letters of our correspondents have noticed the leading events; and while we are in possession of daily reports, not a line of the proceedings are worth copying, so far as business is concerned. Like the late Legislature of this State, the whigs having the control, all matters affecting the public interest are made to give way to political squabbles. On this subject, we shall endeavor to advise our readers; whether their interests suffer in Congress or our own Legislature.

HUMAN MAGNETISM.

We the undersigned witnessed a few evenings ago, some experiments in Human Magnetism, by M. Cromwell, who is lecturing at the Palmer House in this city. The experiments surpassed very far any thing we have ever seen; and but for the fact that the subject is known to us to be a person above suspicion, we should have been forced to the belief that there had been some arrangement between the operator and subject. Several scientific gentlemen were present, some of whom were sceptical; all, however, became satisfied of the wonderful powers of the learned operator over the subject. We therefore take pleasure in bearing testimony to the wonderful skill, displayed by this gentleman in the science of Magnetism.

J. J. SHRYOCK, M. D.

H. J. HORN.

N. B. PALMER.

J. F. MERRILL, M. D.

J. VANDEGRIFT.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17, 1848.

THIS is to certify that I have been labouring severely under the pains of Rheumatism for the last three months. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected through the agency of Magnetism; I applied to Mr. Cromwell, who is now lecturing in this city, and under the aid of the art, and after a few experimental operations made by him, am proud to bear testimony, that I am now, through his great powers in magnetism completely cured.

W. C. JOHNSON.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17th, 1848.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst. by the Rev. A. H. Myers, Mr. JACOB BECK to Miss FRIZZIE RINGER, both of this county.

On the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. PETER HENSON, to Miss SARAH VANCOY, both of this county.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY, to Miss RUTH VANCOY, both of this county.

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## Presentation of the Flags of the Second and Third Regiments.

The ceremony of presenting and accepting the Flags of the Second and Third Regiments of the Indiana Volunteers took place before a numerous audience, in the Representatives' Hall, on last Saturday.

The flag of the Second Regiment was presented by Hon. JOHN S. DAVIS, who remarked:

MR. PRESIDENT.—I am charged by the Spencer Greys with the high duty of presenting this honored and tattered banner, through you, to the State of Indiana.

Sir, in looking upon this flag, and in the performance of the duty of presenting it, associations crowd upon my mind, tending much to embarrass and overpower me. Under its folds, and in defence of it, fell some of my best and most valued friends. Under this flag fell ROMEO, GORR, STEPHENS, BAYLER and other noble spirits. I pray, Sir, that I may not be overcome by my feelings in the performance of this solemn duty.

Every stitch upon this banner was placed there by the fair hands of the accomplished and patriotic ladies of this city, and accepting of the company thereof, my friend, Lieut. CAYCE, with the pledge that it should never be dishonored. Nobly—nobly was that pledge redeemed. Redeemed, sir, by some of the best blood of our State.

May heaven bless those who gave, and those who defended this glorious banner.

Much, Sir, has been said against the second regiment of Indiana volunteers; but examination, and the list of the gallant dead, has shown that they did their whole duty.

This banner, then, Sir, surrounded as it is with associations so patriotic and holy, I now place in your hands on behalf of the Spencer Greys. Receive it, then, Sir, and place it among the archives of the State, a memento of the daring valor of her sons, and the transcendent beauty, virtue and patriotism of her daughters.

Hon. PARIS C. DUNNING, made the following reply:

SENATOR DAVIS.—I have been deputed in behalf of the State of Indiana to accept this beautiful flag, presented through you by the patriotic and chivalrous "Spencer Greys."

I highly appreciate the distinguished honor conferred upon me, in thus acting as the organ of the State. Permit me to assure you and the gallant volunteers whom you so honorably represent, that to the people of Indiana, and especially to the representatives present, it is a most solemn and deeply interesting occasion.

This flag as you have just stated, was made and presented to Captain Sanderson's company of Spencer Greys, by the fair hands of the ladies of New Albany, then, whom I must be permitted to remark, that no community of American ladies have shown more patriotic devotion, or rendered more effective encouragement to the cause of their country, or have higher claims to our admiration and gratitude. I render but a just tribute of respect to female character, when I declare that the mothers of the revolution, and the ladies of all our subsequent wars, have proven themselves in the hour of peril to be always right, always united, and always upon the side of their country, its honor, and its free institutions.

This beautiful flag was received from the hands of its fair donors, with a solemn pledge that it should never be dishonored. How nobly that pledge has been redeemed, its present tattered condition will better tell than any language I can express.

In consequence of its beauty and elegance, this flag was adopted a few days before the battle of Buena Vista, as the Battle Banner of the second regiment of Indiana volunteers; in that capacity it was borne aloft upon that memorable day by the brave and patriotic Lieut. KUNKLE in the thickest and hottest of the fight. It was the "beacon star of the hopes," and inspiring watch word of the brave, but much slandered men of the second Indiana volunteers, many of whom yielded up their lives willing sacrifices upon the altar of their common country, and whose bones now bleach upon the battle-field of a foreign land.

This flag thus consecrated to the cause of our common country by the blood of many of Indiana's noblest sons, has returned amongst us, bleached, worn, and tattered, to tell its own mournful, yet eloquent story. It speaks of the toilsome march in a distant land in the enemy's country; it speaks of privation and peril; it speaks of bloody strife, of heroic achievements, of unparalleled bravery, and of the glorious triumph of our arms; it speaks of the moral, yet glorious victory of Warren, Robinson, Appleton, Sherman, Charles Goff and Francis Bayler, members of the company of the Spencer Greys; it speaks of the distant plain; it speaks of the compact and advancing columns of Santa Anna's Mexican cohorts; it speaks of the comparatively small force of General Taylor, the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, "who never surrenders."

It speaks of the murderous fire to which the brave men of the second Indiana regiment were exposed; it speaks of the many resistance of our citizen soldiery against the attack of the Mexican legions; it speaks of the lamented KINKER whose youthful form and elastic step are familiar to many who are now within these halls; it speaks of his manly bearing whilst rushing to the thickest and hottest of the fight; it speaks of his prostrate form, of his cruel and inhuman death by a perfidious foe—intent upon glutting their savage and thence refined vengeance upon his helpless form; it speaks of the melancholy death of the heroic Captain WALKER, the fires of whose patriotic heart the frosts of more than sixty winters were unable to abate. Sir, my feelings will not permit me to dwell longer upon this part of the picture—the horrors of war are not always to be avoided, such was the case in the present war with Mexico.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana, I thank you, Captain Sanderson and the Spencer Greys, for this invaluable present, and I afford me the pleasure to place it in the State Library to be preserved as a relic and memento of the general and interesting events with which it is associated, and which it is good to keep alive, and cherish in the memory of present and future generations.

Future generations will look upon this "Battle Banner," and by the aid of concurrent history, will regard it with the same lively feelings of admiration for the deeds of glory in arms, and the same deep devotion to country which prompted those who so nobly rallied around and defended it upon the sanguinary battle-field of Buena Vista.

The flag of the third Regiment was presented by Captain THOMAS L. SULLIVAN, who remarked:

MR. SPEAKER.—I have been requested by the officers and soldiers of the Third Regiment of Indiana volunteers, to present to you and through you to the people of the State of Indiana, the standard of that Regiment. It is with pleasure I assume the task, for I know there is no present I could make you of which you could be more proud, or which would excite in your breast more lively feelings than the presentation of this torn and tattered relic.

The flag was originally presented by the ladies of Madison to the company which I had the honor to command, and being adopted by Col. Lane as the standard of the Regiment, it was borne as such throughout the entire campaign. Time will not permit me to index would it be in place for me to speak of the events, of the recollections and associations which endear that flag to all those who, weaving their fortunes with its destiny, followed it beyond the border.

Some of those events are yet to be written on the pages of our country's history, and future generations will read them as a page of living romance. Let

these old relics, then, be preserved; let the memories be gathered up, and let them be laid among the archives, the trophies, and the monuments of the State. Let this old banner, around which Indiana gathered at the first sound of arms, around which they fought, and under which they died, find a resting place on the walls of Indiana's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to speak boastfully, but the history of that standard is the history of the campaign of 1846. Among the first to be unfurled on the sands of Brazos Island, it was among the last to leave those inhospitable shores. Suffice it for me to say, that on the heights of Buena Vista, that flag was always in the path of honor; suffice it to say, that on that field, whose thirsty soil smoked with the best blood of our nation, that standard was perhaps the only one that never was turned from the enemy. It is enough to say, that in that hour, when twenty-three thousand Mexicans, drilled and disciplined in the camp, the hardy veterans of twenty years of war—an army that had fought France with glory around the walls of San Juan de Ulla—an army that had driven the legions of Old Spain from the soil of Mexico—an army, the glancing of whose banners had been a terror to their foes, and whose tread in the annals of Mexican war, was but the tramp of victory; suffice it to say that, when that army fought for two tedious days, against five thousand of your citizen soldiery, the third regiment from Indiana preserved its honor intact, its integrity unswayed. And when, in the changing fortunes of the fight, regiment after regiment faltered in the unequal contest, when it was no longer to have been defeated, that gallant regiment made head against the storm, and others rallied behind its unflinching ranks.

And even in the last struggle of that desperate contest, when all was doubt and apprehension, when a column of two thousand lancers, followed by a long file of infantry, with gleaming arms, and streaming banners, with the song of triumph on their lips, like the last struggle of the guard at Waterloo, came rushing upon them, as if to wrest victory from fate itself, when

"In even scale the battle hung,"

and the hearts of veterans trembled for the result, and the cheeks of brave men grew pale; when a general of our army, who is above suspicion, and whose name is beyond reproach, might stand behind this standard, and with pale lips ask, Will they stand? Again they proved themselves equal to the emergency; and when the shock came, amidst falling men and flying steeds, and routed squadrons, when horse and rider, lance and banner, went down

amid the shout and din, and smoke, and hurried tramp, high, high over it all, waved Indiana's victorious banner, her bright stars flashing in the sun, her gorgeous folds rustling like the wings of Eagles.

That banner, Mr. Speaker, I now present to you, and it is with no feeling of diffidence I part with it, for I know, I assure you, there is not one fact connected with the history of which you may not be proud. True, the staff is broken near the foot, but that was done by a shot from a Mexican battery, while it was advancing to the rescue of a faltering regiment; true, the staff is cut and splintered overhead, but that was done while the banner was planted as a barrier between advancing Mexico and retreating Mississippi: true, the silk is torn to ribbons, but that was done while the regiment fought, hand to hand, twenty-five hundred men; a spot is upon it, but it is the stain of blood, not of dishonor. Twenty-three times was it smitten in that fight—twenty-three honorable scars are upon it.

Go, take it then, and place it where such a relic deserves to be placed. Go, write the name of Buena Vista on its folds, as France wrote Asterlitz, and England Waterloo. Go, place it within the Pantheon, where Sparta keeps her jewels. Go, hang it where the old man can see it, and tell his battles o'er again. Go, place it where the boy can find it, and let it teach him high lessons of honor and patriotic devotion. Go, greet it with such a greeting as Rome gave her Eagles, when they were brought back from the banks of the Danube. Go, welcome it with such a welcome as becomes the republic welcoming home her standards from the banks of the Bravo.

Mr. Speaker, I have done; the brave men who bore that flag, have accomplished all they promised, and I leave it in your hands. Let me, however, before I sit down, mention the name of WILLIAM F. STEWART, of the county of Jefferson, as the man who bore it in the field. And while I may bear testimony in his favor as a citizen, let that standard bear witness to his bravery as a man.

On accepting the flag on the part of the State, Hon. W. A. PORTER replied as follows:

CAPT. SULLIVAN.—Sir: It is with feelings of just pride, and with a heart overflowing with grateful emotion, that I, as the organ of the representatives of the people of Indiana, receive from you this valuable relic. And those feelings of pride are increased from the fact that I know I receive it in the name of a people who are noble, brave and grateful. The sight, Sir, of that flag, tattered and torn by the balls of the enemy, and one of the hardest fought battles, and most splendid victories recorded in the history of modern warfare, an elegant and correct description of which you have just given us, cannot fail to excite in every American bosom, and still more, to every Indiana bosom, the most lively emotions. It is true, it is also associated with melancholy recollections, the recollection of the noble dead that fell in its defence. But when, after doing due honors to the memory of the dead, we turn our minds to the splendid victory obtained by the valorous and almost superhuman achievements of the survivors, our hearts are elated with the proud thought that this victory was won by the valor of our countrymen.

The battle field of Buena Vista will long be remembered by the civilized world; it is an event which future historians will delight to describe; which future generations will peruse with admiration, and which the history of Indiana is identified. Its glory is part and parcel of the glory of Indiana, and they will claim it as an invaluable legacy.

This flag, Sir, like the fair hands that made it, and the pure hearts that gave it, is unsullied. It is a fit recipient of the purest archives of our State. In the varied vicissitudes of that memorable battle, when almost every flag of our country was compelled at some time or other to make a temporary retreat either from the force of overwhelming numbers, or from other causes over which our brave men had no control, the course of this flag and of the gallant officers and brave men over whom it floated, was always onward. It was always conspicuous, its stars and stripes continued through all the vicissitudes of that memorable conflict to float proudly in the breeze. To it, the gallant Indians of the third regiment would always look and say, the flag of our regiment still floats in defiance of the enemy. Its posts was the post of honor and of danger, and Sir, as you have already informed us, in the last fearful hour of that bloody struggle, when the contest was doubtful, when bold hearts and brave men trembled for the result, the third Indiana regiment, "the steadfast third," followed this banner, and boldly rushed against ten times their number of well disciplined troops, flushed and stimulated with hopes of certain victory, and routed them with immense slaughter, and secured the fortunes of the day.

The events of that day, if they stood alone, are a sure guaranty to our beloved country, that it will always be safe under the protection of our citizen soldiery; and we have other abundant evidences that when the trumpet sounds to the battle, thousands of bold hearts are ready at the first sound, to rush to the standard of their country. And Sir, the universal burst of feeling throughout the country, assures us the warmest feelings of our country's gratitude accompany them.

Sir, in the name of the State of Indiana, I receive this flag, and doubt not that it will be placed among her most cherished archives, that it will be deposited in some conspicuous place in the Capitol of our State, that when our citizens visit the capital, they can look on it and with feelings of pride, say, under this banner our sons, our brothers or our fathers fought in the battle of Buena Vista.

Mr. Hull offered the following resolutions:

## A Joint Resolution accepting the Colors of the Third Indiana Regiment of Volunteers.

Be it Resolved, unanimously, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That with feelings of just pride we receive the Colors borne by the Third Regiment of Volunteers from this State in the battle of Buena Vista. That we appreciate in the highest degree the distinguished services rendered by that gallant Regiment, upon the occasion alluded to; and while we remember that it won for itself in that bloody contest the proud appellation of the "Steadfast Third," we have no hesitation in declaring that it contributed as much to the success and triumph of our arms as any other Regiment there engaged. That this flag will be cherished by the people of Indiana, for "upon it once fair and beautiful faces, as the best depicted the horrors of the strife witnessed in the service of its country. Its soiled and tattered appearance speaks for itself, and is its best history;" and that this once glittering Banner, "the gift of Beauty to Honor, torn by the tempests, bleached by the sun and sleet, tattered by the bullet, shot and shell, but dishonored never!"—shall be preserved as a priceless memento of the heroic and glorious achievements of our patriotic and noble sons.

Be it further Resolved, unanimously, That in behalf of the people of the State of Indiana, we hereby return our heart-felt thanks to the Officers and Privates of the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, for the inestimable gift which they have this day presented to their State; and that these mutilated but honored Colors be now deposited in the State Library, there to be carefully preserved, that our children's children may look upon them and say, "under this ancient Banner, fought our brave fathers."

Be it further Resolved, That the State Librarian be, and he is hereby empowered and requested to procure a plate of silver to be attached to the standard pole of the Third Regiment, with these words engraved upon it: "Third Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Buena Vista; 22d and 23d February, 1847."

Be it further Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this State are hereby tendered to Ensign WILLIAM F. STEWART, who bravely and nobly bore the Banner above the heads of his gallant brothers in arms at Buena Vista, and bore it triumphantly throughout that sanguinary battle field.

Be it further Resolved, That the Officers and Men of the First, Second and Third Regiments of this State, upon every occasion, and throughout the time they were in their country's service, have been unexcelled in devotional patriotism and heroic action, and while we especially return to them the thanks of the people of this State, we claim for them the gratitude and admiration of their countrymen.

Be it further Resolved, That while we return our gratitude to the living, we will not forget the honored dead; and that this General Assembly in common with the people of Indiana, deeply mourn the loss of her brave and patriotic sons who have fallen beneath the flag of their country upon the field of battle, or by the strokes of disease, and whose names are inscribed on the Tablets of the State, and who are hereby expressed our deepest sympathy with their relations and friends.

Be it further Resolved, That these Joint Resolutions be spread upon the Journals of both Houses of this General Assembly.

When the Senate retired to their chamber.

## Remarks of Mr. Bryant, of Warren, Upon the Joint Resolutions on the subject of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

I am surprised, Mr. Speaker, at the amendment which has been offered by the senior member from Vigo, to strike from the resolutions the word "require," and insert the word "insist." He and I differ very widely in regard to the significance of words, if the amendment which he proposes, renders the resolutions of the Senate more courteous and less objectionable. I conceive that the term most suitable to convey our meaning has been employed. It is time, high time, that the State of Indiana and the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal should understand each other. From the commencement of the session up to the present time, a manifest disposition has appeared on the part of these Trustees to ascertain how far they can venture, and how far this Legislature will give impunity;—it is time, therefore, for the State to speak through her constitutional organs, and whilst her response should be given in terms of dignity and determination, she desires that it should be tempered also with courtesy and propriety. The term "require," carries with it the idea only, of obligation, of legal right. Both parties stand in the relation of contractors to each other, both have duties to discharge; the contract requires of each the performance of its obligations to the other. To "require" signifies simply, to ask of right or by authority, and it is by right and authority of the contract upon our Statute Book, that we demand that the Trustees should recognize the recognition of her own liabilities and obligations under that contract, claims the full, complete and faithful performance of the duties and obligations imposed by the same contract upon the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal. The term "insist" which signifies urgent and unchangeable demand, does not merit, therefore the preference which the gentleman from Vigo seems to give it, as one of courtesy and respect. But I fear, sir, there is something apart from a mere choice of words, which I should deem it my duty to allude to, and that is, the amendment, it may be the design to render these resolutions offensive to this House, or by means of the amendment to create delay, at this late period of the session, and endanger their passage. I will not impute motives of this kind to a gentleman whom I so much honor and respect, but to a jealous vision it looks too much like it. This junior member from Vigo, (Mr. Cookley,) comes out boldly, honestly, fairly, he is opposed to the whole contract, preamble, resolutions and all, he quotes from the report of the Trustees, and undertakes to show that the construction of the side cut at Williamsport and Independence will jeopardize if not destroy the main line of the canal; and the third member from Vigo, Mr. Holden, proposes an amendment which is to make the construction of these side cuts dependent upon a contingency, that there shall be water enough, weakening and modifying the terms of the contract itself, and in effect destroying the imperative obligations under which these Trustees are to construct those works.

I am not surprised at the course which the junior member takes; I was apprised of his position yesterday. I hold in my hand the Wabash Express, containing an address from that gentleman to his constituents on the subject of his vote for canal Trustee. The House will, I trust, excuse my apparent want of modesty in referring to it, for my friend from Vigo has in that address so completely canonized me before my decease, that I am very fearful if my portrait should hereafter be presented to the Legislature as a trophy,